REMARKS

Upon entry of this amendment, claims 29-36 are all the claims pending in the application. Claims 35 and 36 have been added as new claims. No new matter has been added.

Initially, Applicants note that a minor change has been made to the specification by this amendment. In particular, in paragraph [0015], line 3 of the specification, Applicants note that the phrase "AC power supply" has been changed to --commercial power supply--. Applicants note that this change has been made in order to correct a translational error that occurred when translating International Application No. PCT/JP2005/006477 (hereafter "the '477 international application"), of which the present application is the National Stage.

In this regard, Applicants note that because the '477 international application provides support for the phrase "commercial power supply" in paragraph [0015], line 3 of the present application, and the present application is the national stage application of the '477 international application, that the above-noted change to the specification does not introduce new matter.

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 29, 30, 33 and 34 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Farnham et al. (US 2005/0163070).

Claim 29, as amended, recites the features of a detector operable to detect, based on said information regarding the receiving condition of the received packets from the terminal, an interval at which an error rate is higher than a specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply, said interval representing a transmission path fluctuation period in which the transmission path is affected by said AC power supply; and a transmission controller operable to stop data transmission during said detected interval at which

the error rate is higher than the specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply.

Applicants respectfully submit that Farnham does not teach, suggest or otherwise render obvious the above-noted features recited in amended claim 29.

With respect to Farnham, Applicants note that this reference discloses a wireless communication system having one or more base stations 2 coupled to a plurality of mobile stations 1 (see Fig. 1 and paragraph [0027]). As shown in Fig. 2a of Farnham, a base station 2a includes a plurality of transceivers 14a-14d for communicating with the mobile stations 1, and transmission management (TM) functions 12a-12d for corresponding ones of the transceivers 14a-14d (see paragraphs [0028] and [0030]).

As explained in Farnham, the TM functions 12a-12d control the transmission power levels of the corresponding transceivers 14a-14d (see paragraph [0030]). For example, Farnham discloses that the TM function 12a for a corresponding transceiver 14a first determines whether the next packet to be transmitted has a high Quality of Service requirement (QoS), and if the next packet requires a high QoS, then the TM function 12a determines an estimate of the level of interference that the transceiver 14a will be transmitting on for its next transmission period over which the high QoS packet will be transmitted by interrogating the other TM functions 12b-12d about their next transmission slots (see paragraph [0032]).

In this regard, as explained in Farnham, if the TM function 12a determines that the interference will be above a predetermined threshold for a high QoS packet, then the TM function 12a selects an interfering transceiver (i.e., one of transceivers 14b-14d), and requests that the interfering transceiver (i.e., one of transceivers 14b-14d) either reduce its power or suspend transmission during the next transmission slot, so that the transceiver 14a can

successfully transmit the high QoS packet during the next transmission slot (see paragraphs [0036] and [0045]).

As further disclosed in Farnham, the base station 2a includes a performance and traffic monitoring function 27a which is able determine parameters such as signal strength, bit error rate, and packet failure (see Fig. 4a and paragraph [0046]). The measurements taken by the performance and traffic monitoring function 27a of Farnham are then utilized to estimate the amount of interference levels for upcoming transmission slots, and to determine whether a high QoS packet can be transmitted by the transceiver 14a during a particular transmission slot (see paragraphs [0046]-[0048]).

In this regard, as explained above, if it is determined that the interference level will be too high during the desired transmission slot for the high QoS packet, a request is sent to one of the interfering transceivers 14b-14d to reduce power or to suspend transmission during the desired transmission slot for the high QoS packet, so that the transceiver 14a can successfully transmit the high QoS packet during the desired transmission slot (see paragraph [0048]).

Based on the foregoing description, Applicants note that in Farnham, information is gathered regarding the quality of received signals in order to make a determination as to whether or not a first transceiver 14a will be able to successfully transmit a high QoS signal during a desired transmission slot due to interference from interfering transceivers 14b-14d, and to request one of the interfering transceivers 14b-14d to reduce power output (or suspend transmission) during the desired transmission slot if the interference will be above a certain threshold.

Thus, in Farnham, the interference of concern is caused by other transceivers 14b-14d, not by an AC power supply. In addition, as explained above, according to Farnham, the

transmission power of one or more of other transceivers is suppressed in order to control the interference level itself during a desired transmission slot. In contrast, according to amended claim 29, the interference level itself is not controlled, but instead, the interval at which the interference level is high is avoided for data transmission. In particular, claim 29 recites the feature of a transmission controller operable to **stop data transmission** during said detected interval at which the error rate is higher than the specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants note that while Farnham may disclose the ability to determine whether or not a transmission path for the first transceiver 14a will be affected due to interference from one or more of the other transceivers 14b-14d and to control the transmission power of one or more of the other transceivers 14b-14d, that Farnham does not disclose or suggest the above-noted features recited in amended claim 29 of a detector operable to detect, based on said information regarding the receiving condition of the received packets from the terminal, an interval at which an error rate is higher than a specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply, said interval representing a transmission path fluctuation period in which the transmission path is affected by said AC power supply; and a transmission controller operable to stop data transmission during said detected interval at which the error rate is higher than the specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that amended claim 29 is patentable over Farnham, an indication of which is kindly requested. Claims 30 and 33, as well as new claim 35, depend from claim 29 and are therefore considered patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Regarding claim 34, Applicants note that this claim has been amended in a similar manner as claim 29 so as to recite the features of detecting, based on the information regarding the receiving condition of the received packets from the terminal, an interval at which an error rate is higher than a specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply, said interval representing a transmission path fluctuation period in which the transmission path is affected by said AC power supply; and stopping data transmission during said detected interval at which the error rate is higher than the specified threshold within said one cycle of said predetermined frequency of said AC power supply.

For at least similar reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 29, Applicants respectfully submit that Farnham does not teach, suggest or otherwise render obvious the above-noted features recited in amended claim 34. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 34 is patentable over Farnham, an indication of which is kindly requested. New claim 36 depends from claim 34 and is therefore considered patentable at least by virtue of its dependency.

II. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 31 and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farnham et al. (US 2005/0163070) in view of Fahim (US 7,042,972)

Claims 31 and 32 depend from claim 29. Applicants respectfully submit that Fahim does not cure the deficiencies of Farnham, as discussed above, with respect to claim 29. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 29 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependency.

III. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may best be resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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